TWO FACTIONS IN

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

OLD LETTER SHEDS NEW LIGHT ON THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Was Written by General W. H. Harrison to Colonel De Lassus, in 1803.

CLOSE FRIENDSHIP MANIFESTED

Missive Reveals for First Time the Important Precautions Taken Against Trouble in Upper Territory.

Jefferson, Livingston and Monroe are a corded the credit of the Louisiana Pur-chase. History tells how the one, as President, the second as Minister to France, and the third as special envoy or commissioner, conducted the negotiations with Bonaparte and Marbois.

to become President, bore no insignificant relationship to this greatest of peaceful transfers of territory. Yet his name is never mentioned in this historical connec-

When Colonel Charles De Hault De Lau-When Colonel Charles De Hault De Lan-sus, the Spanish Lleurenant Governor, has witnessed the transfer of soverlorny to the United States at St. Louis in 1804, he carried away with him the cannon, muni-tions and archives. This was under the terms of the treaty of purchase. The in-structions to the Lleutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana Territory were to leave behind only such parts as related to the private affairs of individuals. These papers included deeds and concessions and the or-dinary records, personal in character, of dinary records, personal in character, of communities. Historical papers relating to the period preceding the transfer of the Louisiana Territory are not many. Those that do exist have been preserved by good fortune, rather than by pur OLD PAPERS OF RARE

OLD PAPERS OF RARE
HISTORIC VALUE.

It is tradition in Missouri that when, full
of years, Colonel De Lassus was gathered
to his fathers, he left in a mahogany box
a collection of papers with instructions that
all be burned after his death. If the tradition is well founded, the injunction was
not kept. The contents of the mahogany box were not destroyed; they are still in existence. Some of them are of rare ins-toric interest and value, but until now have

never been published.

The first information that Louisiana Territory had passed to the passession of the United States reached St. Louis through American channels. It was communicated to be Lassus by William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Northwest Territory, with neadquarters at "Old Vincennes."

The order which bade him remove and return to Spanish dominion the archives of Upper Louisdana Territory was not construed by Governor De Lassus to include correspondence with Governor Harrison covering several years. These Harrison letters were preserved by the Spanish Governor of French name and descent. They were transmitted to his heirs. They are still in existence. They shed light of no little importance upon the period of the Louislans Purchase.

William Henry Harrison's place in American history is that of a soldier rather thun that of a statesman. He was elected to the presidency on his war record, and died before he had opportunity to impress upon the country his qualities as Chief Magistrate.

There was, however a diplomatic and The order which bade him remove and

There was, however a diplomatic and statesmanlike side to the character of 'Ald Tippecanoe.' These letters reveal it. They show that at one of the crises in the life of the American nation this man was perof the American nation this man was per-forming a diplomatic part with no ordinary strewdness. President Jefferson was con-fronted with a condition along the Missis-sippl of the gravest concern. The action of the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans is placing burdensome restrictions upon the river commerce had brought almost open rupture between the American population east and the Spanish authority west of the Mississippi,

JEFFERSON KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH TERRITORY.

Jefferson had Livingston at Paris conducting negotiations with the first Consultations with the first Consultations of the Marbols. He had sent Monroe as a Special Commissioner to assist Livingston, Spain had secretly transferred Louisiana Territory by the treaty of lidefonso back to France. France was about to take possession. As between Great Britain and France, the Government at Washington hardly knew where American interests lay.

Britain and France, the Government at Washington hardiy knew where American interests lay.

Wille these negotiations were in progress, Jefferson, through William Henry Harrison at Vincennes, was keeping in close touch with affairs in Upper Louisiana Territory, General Harrison was in frequent correspondence with Governor De Lassus. The letters he wrote speak for themselves. They show that from Washington the American Governor was establishing that relationship with Upper Louisiana which would have been of the greatest significance and importance had the diplomatic negotiations at Paris failed. The histories of that period dwell upon the events at Washington and Paris. They tell nothing of what was transpiring at Vincennes and St. Louis. President Benjamin Harrison learned of the existence of these letters, written by his grandfather in 1893 and 1894. Recognizing their important bearing upon American history, he endeavored to find some trace of the correspondence which passed, as these letters show, from Governor De Lassus to William Henry Harrison. He had investigation made among the archives at Washington, but could not find them. It is a fair supposition that William Henry Harrison regarded this correspondence of such personal and confidential character as not to warrant the incorporation of it in the public official files. Probably William Henry Harrison did not trust to descendants to destroy private papers, but disposed of them during his lifetime.

LETTER SHOWS CLOSE

PRIENDSHIP EXISTING.

Yellowed by the century which has passed, worn and rarged with handling, but bold and distinct in unfading ink, these letters from Harrison to De Lassus are still in existence. Long ago they passed into the possession of Mr. A. J. Tullock of Leavenworth, Kas., who for some years has devoted a part of his spare time to making a collection of books and manacripts relating to the history of Louislana and its acquisition by the United States. Perhaps the most important of the leters is this one:

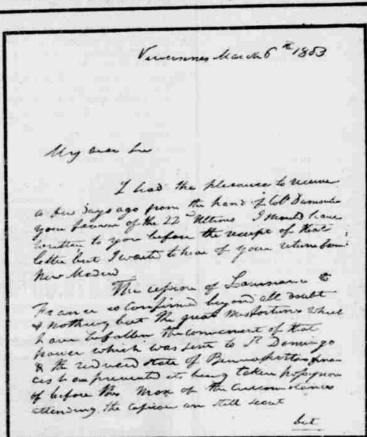
"Vincennes, March 8, 1862.—My Dear Sir-I had the pleasure to receive a few days ago from the hands of Colo. Dumoulin your favor of the 22nd ultimo. I should have written to you before the receipt of that letter, but I wanted to hear of your return from New Madrid.

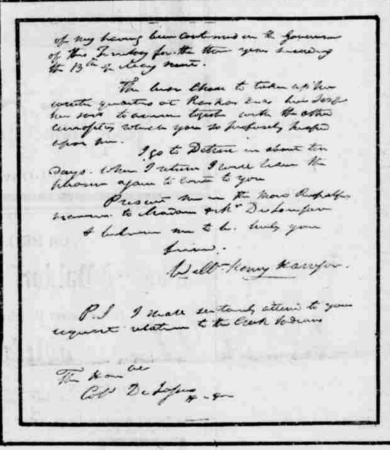
"The cession of oLulsiana to France is confirmed beyond all doubt and nothing but the great mistortunes which have befallen the Ayuament of that power which was sent to St. Domingo and the reduced state of Bounaparte's finances have prevented its being taken possession of before this. More of the circumstances attending the cession are still secret, but it is believed, and I think truly, that the Ministry of Statis were much deceived and imposed upon by Bounaparte. It is very evident that the Prince of Peace knew nothing of the transaction. After the treaty was actually signed he was heard to tell Lacten Bounaparte that Spain would never give up Louislana, and that France had nothing to offer which would prove an equivalent for that province.

offer which would prove an equivalent to that province.

"You have no doubt heard of the Port of New Orleans having been shut by the Intendant of that place to American vessels—this circumstance has occasioned much agitation amongst ther citizens of the United States—but I have great satisfaction in apprising you that it is believed to have been wholly unauthorised by the Court of Spain. The measure appears to have proceeded from the Cabinet of St. Clouds.

"The Cabinet of St. Clouds?" you will say. Yes, my friend, it is from this chateau of the former royal family of France that the Corsican Beunaparte gives law to an empire. Happy will it be for the world it his ambitton is at length satisfied. But





FIRST AND LAST PAGES OF GENERAL HARRISON'S RE-

there is reason to believe that this native of a small bland will not be contented until he has reduced a continent, at least, per-haps the whole civilized world, to his do-

haps the whole civilized world, to his do-minion, "Our Government has sent to Madrid Mr. Monroe (formerly our Minister in Paris) as envoy extraordinary to represent the con-duct of the Intendant of New Orleans. He salled about the first of the last month. Having accomplished his business in Spain, he is then to proceed to France. And I think it is not improbable that the strong remonstrances of the United States, backed by those of Great Britain, may prevail upon leunaparte to give up his designs upon Launsiana and suffer it to be retained by Spain.

Spain.

'If your most respectable father should determine to move to this Government, be perfectly assured, my doar sir, that every exertion on my 'art shall be made to such the evening of his life and make it as comfortable as possible.

'I have just received information of my having been continued in the government of this Territory for the three years succeeding the lifth of May next.

'The bear chose to take up her winter quarters at Kaskaskias, but I expect her soon to arrive, together with the other cutionities which you so profusely heaped upon me.

I return I will have the pleasure again to write to you.

"Present me in the most respectful manner to Madame and Mr. De Lussau, and believe me to be truly your friend.

(Signed)

"P. S.—I shall certainly attend to your request relative to the Creek Indians."

"The Honble, Colo, De Lassus, Etc., Etc."

WAS ENTIRELY FRANK.

De Laissas was a Frenchman in the service of the King of Spain. The Government of the Ring of Spain. The Government of the adoption had just transferred by secret treaty to the Government of his nativity the great Province of the upper part of which he was the official head.

In the light of such conditions, the freedean with which General Harrison erote is the more remarkable. It reveals how class and confidential must have been the relationship between these neighboring representatives of the Governments at Washington and Madrid. General Harrison condemned Bonaparte (or Beumaparte, as he wrote it) unsparingly. Undoubtedly he had

learned from previous intercourse the real sentiments of De Lassus.

It is probably also true that he reflected the feeling of the Jefferson administration toward the First Consul. Accepting as "confirmed beyond all doubt" the cession of Louisiana to Frence. General Harrison forecasted what he believed to be the policy of this Government to make common cause with Great Britain upon France to ando the secret treaty of San Bilefonse, and he prevail upon Boxaparte to permit Louisiana to be retained by Spala.

The action of the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans in shutting the port to American vessels was the chief cause of irritation on the American side, and the immediate provocation for President Jefferson set ding James Mouroe abroad as a special envoy. Yet General Harrison, in this lotter to De Lassus, acounted the Spanish Government of responsibility for this hottle act, and charged it upon the "Corsican Jeuraparte."

IMPENDING SALE.

The letter is a revelation of official senti-ment and policy at Washington just pre-ceding the Louisiana Purchase. It gives light from a new source upon diplematic negotiations, which have been the subject

light from a new source upon diplomatic negatiations, which have been the subject of controversy.

The treaty transferring the Louisiana Territory to the United States was signed at Paris. April 29 1893. By reference to the letter it will be seen that General Harrison wrote in the month preceding.

The personal suggestion of American restience for "your most respectable father" is not the least interesting feature of the correspondence, made as it was when international relations respecting the Louisiana Territory were approaching a crists. It is impossible to believe that the American Governor of Northwest Terriory did not have the full concurrence of his Government in the approaches he was making to the Spanish Governor of Upper Louisiana. From this letter it does not appear that President Jefferson had any idea of the purchase of Louisiana at the time he "sent to Madrid Mr. Monroe fformedly our Minister in Paris) as envoy extraordinary, to represent the conduct of the intendant of New Orleans." There was no such thought in the mind of General Harrison when he wrote to Governor De Lassus, and yet the American Gevernor of adjacent territory clearly was in the confidence of the administration at Washington.

WALTER B. STEVENS.

WALTER B. STEVENS.

NOTHING TO EAT FOR THE NIGHT OWLS.

Conservative Londoners Draw the Early Closing Lines Still More Tightly.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 2.-The "nonconformist conscience" seems to be thriving in London. Time after time has society waxed wroth about the early closing of restaurants, which prevented people from obtaining anything to eat or drink after midnight, as in the other civilized cities of Europe.

The only places where anything of that sort could be obtained were certain houses where only those who were engaged in allnight work could obtain food.

For some reason, which cannot be explained, these houses will be closed from

Another instance of London's determina Another instance of London's determina-tion to progress backward so far as the wants of the public are concerned was given at the meeting of the Theatrical Amusement Committee of the County Coun-ell yesterday, when application was once more made for a full license for the Lon-don Hippodrome.

without exception the most successful house of entertainment in London ever since it was opened, two years ago. It has given two performances daily, and It has given two performances dally, and is always crowded, yet it is impossible to have anything in the shape of refreshments there, as in other houses of entertainment. Objection was raised yesterday by the vicars of St. Martin's and St. Anne's that the granting of a license for refreshments would have a determental effect on the neighborhood, set against the fact that the habilities of the Hirmodome. building of the Hippodrome swept away two public houses, which have not been re-placed, and that the Hippodrome is quite in the center of other theaters and music halls, all of which have licenses to supply

RED CANARIES ARE PRODUCED.

Cayenne Pepper as Food Changes the Color of the Plumage. SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, Nov. '2.-M. Bourez, a canary breeder, has found a method of producing red canaries. The color is obtained by

feeding the parent birds on finely ground

cuyenne pepper, which gradually changes the color of the feathers. M. Bourez has aiready produced a reddish, orange-colored bird, and hopes in time to get a brilliantly red bird.

BRITISH CABINET.

in Ending the South African War.

to Insist Upon Unconditional Surrender or Make Terms With the Boers.

BY HERBERT PAUL.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. London, Nov. 2.-So much has been said about the differences of opinion in the Liberal party in regard to the war that I need not apologize for calling attention to the serious discrepancies in the datements of his Majesty's Ministers; for, after all, there is not much chance of the Liberals coming into office, whereas ministerial utterances may have an immediate effect upon the progress and fortunes of he campaign in South Africa.

It is a significant fact that the first Cabinet of the parliamentary recess was to have before Minister Chamberlain spoke at Edinburgh. It was, however, postponed at the

So the Colonial Secretary had to commit his colleagues. He took full advantage of cepted by the Government, and rejected by General Boths, in March last, he said they represented the folloy of Ministers at that time, but they would not be renewed, and that uncenditional surrender would now be

It was at once pointed out that this lansuage could not be reconciled with the dec laration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer a few weeks before at Gidham, that the Boers would be given a mean

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman called upon the Government to say whether Mr. Chamberlain or Sir Michael Hicks-Beach correctly expressed the ministerial policy. The Duke of Devonshire at once an-nounced his readiness to accept the chal-lenge, but took it up in a very curious way. He had not, he said, got the documents with him, but Sir Michael was a careful man, who could always give chapter and verse. The policy of the Government had undergone no change, and so forth. Cubinet Ministers and, indeed, all mem-

bers of Parliament, have necess to blue books, and in a blue book the terms of which the Cabinet approved seven months age, are contained. They were in several respects harder than those recommended by Lord Kitchener, no-tably excluding every form of representa-

tive institution for the new colonies, but at least they were not unconditional surrender Immediately after the Cabinet meeting Mr. Chamberlain returned to Scotland and unexpectedly delivered a speech at the railway station of Cupare.

There he said that, of course, the Boers

would have self-government when they were fit to receive it. This was an obvious attempt to explain away the apparent

vergence between his views and Sir Mich-ael's. It can hardly be called successful, for in this case, time, as the lawyers say, is of the essence of the contract, An offer of home rule at an unnamed period, to be fixed hervatter by the dominant power, amounts to nothing at all.

The Prime Minister protested that the

it is seidom safe to believe the rumors of what passes in a Cabinet Cabinet Min-isters are pledged to secrecy. The man who cannot be trusted to keep a secret cannot be trusted to speak the truth. But it is im-

Here the inference is that there are two parties in the Cabinet.

One party, headed by Mr. Chambertain, or, perhaps, by Lord Sallsbury, is for in-

stating upon unconditional surrender.

Another party, headed by Sir Mehael Hicks-Bench, probably comprising the Duke of Levonshire, is for reopening negotiations if there is any reasonable prospect of suc-

ciple of "give and take." Twenty men can-not agree, except in the desire to remain where they are, but as Lord Melbourne observed, they think they are supposed to say

the same thing.

There is no dishonesty in this, provided it locs not involve the sacrifice of some reality. important principle. In modern times, apimperiant principle. In modern times, ap-parently it never does so; for since the late Lord Randolph Churchill wrecked his polit-ical career by his impulsive resignation fif-teen years ago, no Minister has left a Cab-inet because he disagreed with his col-

That, perhaps, is mainly a question for the individual conscience, but public interest requires that those responsible for the Gov-ernment of the country should have com-

meets again on Tuesday its members may

be able to adopt at least the common for-mula, "I don't care." Lord Melbourne is reported to have suid,

Lord Melbourne is reported to have suid, with his back to the door, "I don't care whether its "fixed duly" or 'sliding scale,' but it must be one or the other."

A restoration of the system which prevailed before the war is impossible. That which has been done cannot be undone. But if the Government is prepared to offer or accept any proposals of peace, the nature of these proposals caunot be too soon or too clearly stated.

If on the other hand, they will listen to If, on the other hand, they will listen to

nothing but unconditional surrender, then it is idle at the present moment to discuss the future of South Africa at all.

TROUBLES FOR HIS SUCCESSOR Duke of Cambridge Notes Course

of War Office Events. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Nov. 2.-The Duke of Cambridge, expressing thankfulness for his clear head, which enables him to follow the events of the war from day to day, said delicately the war from day to day, said delicately that it was a rather difficult thing when he left the War Office, and he asked his friends to mark the course of events. Lord Wolseley, by whom the Duke felt himself ousted, has gone now with no honors to mark the end of his term, but only a sensational passage at arms with the Secretary of War.

Lord Roberts, the second in succession, came in for a reference when the Duke expressed a wish that the people would not

came in for a reference when the Duke expressed a wish that the people would not say "peace" when there is no peace.

While it has been commented upon, it is not unnatural toat the Duke should express himself in this way. The war in South Africa has reconciled him to his retirement. He is persuaded that, had the weak spots in the British system been made apparent while he was still in office, the cry against the incompetence of a royal Duke would have been overwhelming. So, no doubt, it would.

FRENCH POLITICAL SKY IS CLEARING UP

Division Is on Course to Pursue All Danger of the Much-Feared General Strike Seems to Have Passed.

SIGNIFICANT SPEECHES MADE. THE MINERS SHOWED WISDOM.

Difference Appears to Be Whether | M. Caillaux Relieves the Financial Situation by Mortgaging the Chinese Indemnity Debt, but Is Criticised.

BY J. CORNELY.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, Nov. 2.—Since the return of the Chambers, the political sky has cleared up. As foreshadowed by the acts of several of the moderate republicans, the Governmen has found an increased majority. It is true that the attitude taken by the Cabinet in regard to the miners was so precise that to have voted against it would have been to proclaim one's self revolutionary.

Only a few hot-heads were capable of such an immoral act, and hot-heads lead to lowhere. They prevent many things, it is true, but they accomplish naught

Their work was on exhibit recently. When general strike was threatening they a used the Government of baving organized it, and demanded that troops be called out against the strikers. When the miners' delegates, mastered by

the good sense of firmness of the Premier, decided that it would be advisable to post-pone a general strike which is suphemism for abandoning it—these hot-heads induked in success and insults almed at the miners who had merely given evidence of common sense and moderation.

In this matter of a general strike the ministry proved its quality. Not for an instant did it have any like of taking un-due advantage of its victory, and responded o the praiseworthy action of the miners presentatives by drafting a bill that most es the pension law of 1993 to their ad

Thus the miners will have gained by be ing wise much more than they would have gained by committing that fully termed a general strike.

We have so often seen struggles where one of the opposing parties found in the excesses of their adversuries excuses for their own excesses that it is truly consoling to witness a conflict where those engaged rival one another in common sense. THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The fluancial problem will occupy the clos

budget it is necessary to equalize receipts and expenditures, and stop up the gapthrough which our resources are being

Squandered.
One of these gaps is the law granting subsidies to the merchant marine. Thanks to this law, an immease number of sailing vessels have been built in France, while even other nations have been constructing steamers, for the bill was so hally worked that any sort of ship received a bounty which was large enough to income a huge profit in the construction of sailing vessels. This leak will be stopped, and then that sprang by the new liquor law will be plugged.

strong by the new liquor law will be plugged.
There are business laws, which unhapply interest notody. But every ear was cocked when it was stated that M. Cailliau intended to raise a loan of \$55,00,000.
At once the opposition began the old song of bankruptcy, aithough it is evident that the budget would show a surplus if a had not been necessary to meet the extraordinary expenditure entailed by the China expedition. That having been wound up, and China being bonded to pay us an indemnity of 25,00,000 france, it was a great temptation to a Minister of Finance to make his budget elastic by mortgaging Chinese indebtedness.

WHAT M. CAILLAUX DID.

WHAT M. CAILLAUX DID.

This is what M. Cailaux has done—he takes from the Caisse des Depots et Consignations the capital of 25,09,000 in French funds, for which he substitutes the annuities of the Chinese indemnity, and this available capital he offers to the public by subscription, so that the floating debt is not increased, the cost of the Chinese expedition is covered by the accruing profits, and the badget regains clarifely.

This is, perhaps, not an act of genius; but it certainly does not call for the bittercriticisms that have filled the papers for some days past.

When, for instance, one reads in M. Meline's organ the calm statement that China will not pay us, and the loan is a bad joke, one asks what this statement that China will not pay us, and the loan is a bad joke, one asks what this statement that China will not pay us, and the loan is a bad joke, one asks what this statement that China will not pay to that matter. Hes the great weakness of the opposition—its leaders are cantinually making criticisms and never offering a solution. Not one of them can say:

"If I were in power matters would have

"If I were in power matters would have "If I were in power matters would have been different and better."

This is why the opposition is reduced to perfolious personalities, and gains in bitter-ress what it loses in sincerity.

The solemn ceremony of handing over the standards of the China and Madagas-

the standards of the China and Madagaicar expellitionary forces took place this week at the Hotel des Invalides. It gave an apportunity for one of those military functions which the German Emperor is so fond of, and which are beyond criticism, for they improve the morale of the participants and suggest healthy reflections in the minds of those who read descriptions of them. They show how gross is the error of accusing the Government of secret hostility toward the army.

In the same order of comforting ideas we must also note the departure of a naval division for the Orient. French diplomatists, having failed to obtain the reparation demanded of the Sultan, yield place to French sailors, who will perhaps be more fortunate.

HONORS TO SANTOS-DUMONT.

Daring Aeronaut to Be Given a Banquet With Novel Features.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, Nov. 2.- The banquet which is to be given in honor of M. Santos-Dumont Saturday next promises to be a most en One of the features of the dinner will be

One of the features of the dinner will be the release of numerous miniature balloons modeled after the Santos-Dumont. These little airsinips have a small propeller which is worked by means of a rubber spring, and they can keep in motion several minutes. The great popularity of Santos-Dumont is not decreasing in any way among Parislans. One hears of enterprising tradesmen selling Santos-Dumont neckties, hats and other articles of wearing apparel.

A zealous bureaucrat has exhumed from the French archives an old law, dated ISI3 forbidding balloons to carry up fire in any fosm and compelling them to carry a parachute. The document has never been annulted, and a policeman armed with it could arrest M. Santos-Dumont, because he uses a petroleum motor and has no parachute.

AMERICAN GIRL AN ARCHITECT. Miss Morgan of San Francisco Sacceeds in Paris.

Paris, Nov. 2.-When the Ecole des Beaux Arts was thrown open to girl pupils four years ago, it was little suspected that the fair sex would invade the section of archi-San Francisco has the honor of providing



GENERAL SIR REDVERS BULLER, Delivering his famous speech at Westminster, in which he advocated the abandonment of Ladysmith and defended his war record. The speech cost

ALARM FELT FOR KING'S HEALTH IN SPITE OF MANY ASSURANCES.

REVIVAL OF THE RUMOR THAT HE IS A SUFFERER FROM THE DISEASE WHICH KILLED THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

This Is Positively Denied, and Information Given That His Recent Indisposition Was Wholly Due to Insomnia, Which Has Been Cured by Auto Exercise.

London, Nov. 2.—London is still quite King, respectably full, so much so it is quite difficult to get a stall at the play without booking well in advance, or even a table at the

fashionable restaurants.
One thing which has been discussed a good deal is the state of the King's health. Of course, it is not natural that even the faintest rumor as to his suffering any ailment

The quotation from Le Soer's Berlin correspondent referring to the King having for years past been suffering from an affection which is something like the discuse that killed his sister, the Empress Frederick, though but a revival of an old story which has been denied often, has not tended to allay uneasiness, but rather the reverse. People are rather too much inclined to dread

uve been told that his Majesty's recent indisposition was due to insomnia, resulting hat since his royal mother died. That and slight attack of theumatism are the only oustant motor exercise has reduced the inter health than he has been for many

months past. To look at the King, his healthy countenance would seem to give the lie to any reort that he is suffering from Ill-health while the Lancet reports that rumors concerning the health of the King are without truth or foundation. He is in good health and has undergone no operation whatever,

In view of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall's return to this country from their colonial tour, the discussion has been revived about the creation of the Duke as Prince of Waies.

Weishmen particularly are excited over It has been determined, as I have mentioned before, that it will be done at the time of the coronation, but now that it has been decided that the Duke shall be present at the National Elsteddfod at Bangor in March, it is the desire of the most en-Duke as Prince of Wales should take place

Another suggestion is that the Duke during his Welsh tour, journey to St. David's, and be there installed on behalf of the King in the Royal Cathedral Hall, over which are placed the arms of King Edward

I made his haby son the first Prince of Wales, as a diplomatic answer to the Welsh

English.

I have heard some opinions expressed that even if the designation of the Prince of Wales is not to take place until the coronation, it would be most welcome if the title be assumed within the limits of the little principality, as Welshmen have aug-

MOST EXCLUSIVE ASCOT.

Those who imagine it will be an easy matter next year to obtain the entree to the reconstructed royal stands at Ascot will, I fear, be doomed to disappointment. The King, who is defraying the cost out The King, who is defraying the cost out of his own pocket, is already letting it be known quietly that he intends making the stands more exclusive than ever, and that for the future no one will be admitted without his Majesty's personal approval

BARONETCY FOR LIPTON. other favors conferred upon them during curonation year. One of the names already mentioned by those who pretend to be in a osition to know is that of Sir Edward who is always to the fore when

required.

It is an old story how admirably the war funds were administered under his supervision. The expense of this coldssal undertaking was borne by Sir Edward without one penny being subtracted from the dona-tions. Sir Thomas Lipton will probably be made

sir Thomas Lipton will probably be made a baron, the King as well as others having a great appreciation for his pluck and fine determination in connection with his double effort to win back the cup. The King, who is himself a keen yachtsman, is certain not to allow the exertions of Sir Thomas to go unmerited.

in the artistic world to be honored by the

It is also sold that a well-known American is very desirous of gaining the title during coronation year. Also it is said that he is very likely to get it. He lately made himself anonymously a public benefactor by spending on a certain enterprise someas a partlaitty for public benefactors, and dearly likes to reward them, so there is no doubt whatever that one day the gentle-man in question will find himself at least an English knight, if not a full-grown

TWO FIGHTING PRINCES. It does not often happen that two Princes are ordered to the front with their regiments at the same time, but this has just happened in the case of Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Alexander of Teck, who are both officers in the Seventh Hussars.

May, but Prince Alexander has already been out to South Africa, and obtained a D. S. O. there. He, of course, has only just arrived nome with the Duke and Duches of Connaught, to find that he has to go

The Seventh Hussars are now con the Secentia Hussian are now considered quite as fashionable a regiment as the Tenth Regiment, to which the late Duke of Clarence was attached. Prince Arthur is very popular at Aldershot, where there is great excitement among the ladies that he is going at so young an age to fight for his

POPULAR PRINCE ARTHUR. He is very handsome, and presents a striking appearance in his uniform. He has the pleasantest possible manners and likes to be cordial all around Ladles, especially, have quite misunderstood this trait, with the result that the young Prince has been run after and lionized to as great an ex-tent as if he were a great General, cov-ered with clory.

ered with glory.

The Duke of Connaught, who is thoroughly sensible, has been greatly annoyed about this. I hear he gave his son some pretty good advice.

Presents of flowers, it is quite well know gold cigarette cases, even sweetment poured in upon his Royal Highness day and

bearable. With his brother officers, among wh with his brother officers, among whom, besides Colonel Lawley, who commands, are Major Poore, brother-in-law of the Dake of Hamilton; Major Carew, brother of Lady Camoys and Lady Staden, and Major Nicholson, a brother of Lady Bradford, Prince Arthur is glad the Seventh has been ordered out. The men are proud to have the young Prince with them, judging from their enthusiastic cheering for his Royal Highness when the news was announced

TRIED MURDER BY TELEPHONE.

French Authorities Are Investigating a Peculiar Case.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. Paris, Nov. 2.-The French criminal authorities are investigating an extraordinary attempt to murder the director of a facand picked up the receiver, when he was knocked senseless to the floor. Some one had cut the wire and switched on a 10,000volt current from an electric lighting plant, For tunately for the director, the current partly destroyed the telephone syparatus, so that only a portion of the force was re-ceived, otherwise the director would have been instantly killed.

OLD MASTERPIECE FOUND.

Rembrandt Painting Discovered in a Chateau. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 2,-A masterplece of Rembrandt, "The Disciples at Emmaus," has been discovered at Complegne under curi-M. de Groot, curator of the muser

Brazilian Wedding in Paris. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Paris, Nov. 2.—The Brazilian colony I week attended the marriage of Senor E poiyte Alves de Araujo, Secretary of Letton, and Senorita Amelia da Porcuince whose parents reside at No. 55 Aver Kleber.